

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIV.—NO. 82

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOWERY THEATRE.—COSTER.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
PARK THEATRE.—ENGAGED.  
BROADWAY THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—REB RIDING HOOD.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK.  
LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE MASK BALL.  
WALLACK'S.—A SCRAP OF PAPER.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—DAVEY CROCKETT.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE DECK.  
NIBLO'S THEATRE.—BLACK CROOK.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA.  
ST. JAMES OPERA HOUSE.—DUNDREARY.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MID SNOW PINAFORE.  
TONY PASTOR'S.—PINAFORE BULLDOG.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.—MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.  
MASONIC HALL.—THE MIDGETS.  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—OLD BELL CONCERT.  
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—UNCLE DAN'L.

## QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cooler and partly cloudy, possibly with rain in the early portion, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cool and partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and generally steady. Government bonds were weak, State bonds and railroads irregular. Money on call was active at 6 a 7 per cent and closed sharp at 7 per cent.

TWENTY MINUTE SERMONS are announced in Chicago. Is the West always to get ahead of New York in advisable enterprises?

THE CHINESE MUST GO. One of them has in the Herald today a more sensible and grammatical letter than any hoodlum could indite.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, the constitutionality of which has often been severely threatened and as severely let alone, seems fairly into the United States Court of this district.

COLLECTOR MERRITT has decided the kid glove reappraisement case by approving the general appraiser's figures. Protectionists had better not go recruiting among the importers for a few days.

WALL STREET has a sensation, which in itself is not particularly strange, but to find that only one outsider is hurt is to raise the affair to the dignity of a leading wonder—an absolute unique.

GREENBACKERS at Washington are waiting over important despatches. They complain that all certain Senators and Representatives wanted were their votes. Well, what else had they that attracted any one?

THE WIDOW OLIVER'S troubles may excite the sympathies of some people, but think of the agonies of the crowd that sat through the routine business of Judge Carter's court yesterday only to learn that the famous case had been adjourned!

ANY PLACE WHERE fifty thousand unfortunates are deposited every year is certainly above all others the spot for a bread and butter mission. Such a place and mission is described on another page, and more appropriate Sunday reading can scarcely be found.

DYING IS NOT a particularly cheerful subject for contemplation, yet some old fellows, who are neither sombre nor sentimental, will find something pleasant to remember in the fact that William Howitt the author, and his brother, though a thousand or two miles apart, died on the same day and hour.

SITTING BELL is only waiting for the grass to grow, and then—well, he has seven thousand warriors who could bother several times as many soldiers without any disgrace to the latter; but as he has before him only a skeleton whose bones are scattered promiscuously about, the nation's pocket and pride are likely to learn what Congressional economy in military affairs really amounts to.

THE SENATE MAJORITY yesterday in caucus decided that the Appropriation bill must be loaded with clauses providing for some modification of the electoral laws, the abolition of the test oath for jurors and the absence of troops from the polls, gaining which they are willing to go home. And quite naturally; who wants to stay in Washington throughout the spring, summer and fall?

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance that was moving over Texas on Friday evening advanced with great rapidity through the narrow trough of low pressure that extended parallel with the Alleghenies and reached the Ohio Valley and Western Middle Atlantic States last evening. While passing through the Central Valley districts the pressure within the disturbance fell considerably. The centre of lowest barometer is now over the lower lake regions, but its influence extends as far West as the Mississippi River and eastward to the Atlantic. Snow and rain have fallen throughout all the districts except the Southwest, where clear and warm weather prevails. The pressure is high in the West, Northwest and over Nova Scotia. In the latter district the rise was very sudden, a disturbance of considerable energy having passed into the ocean. The winds have been generally brisk over all the sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the northern lakes. The temperature fell in the Middle Atlantic, New England States and the lower lake regions. In the other districts a slight rise is reported. A severe storm passed over Memphis, Tenn., on Friday night. The lightning did a great deal of damage, totally destroying a large woollen mill. In Georgia a tornado demolished a bridge over the Oconee River, killing one negro. It also destroyed a number of houses and stores. The weather over the British Islands is clearing, a disturbance having passed to the eastward through the Channel. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be cooler and partly cloudy, possibly with rain in the early portion, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cool and partly cloudy or fair.

## Tenement House Reform—Report of the Committee of Nine.

Tenement house reform is of the very greatest moment to the people of this city, and not merely, not even principally, to the part of the population forced to dwell in the tenement houses as they are, but also to those who dwell in Fifth and Madison avenues, on Murray Hill or any other hill, where are to be found the homes of the opulent, whose wealth is rooted in the general prosperity of the city. For the prosperity of all those rich people and the security of their property must be dependent always upon laws made in the name of the many, and in proportion as the many are degraded, ignorant, hopeless, they become the tools of political systems ruinous to all security and prosperity—systems such as are shadowed forth in what has already been done for us by Tammany Hall.

But what must be the condition, mentally and morally, of any masses of population born and reared in such homes as the tenement houses of this city? Housed worse than a good man houses his cattle, without light or fresh air very often, in a very cesspool of filth, is it any wonder that morality becomes a mere name with them? Is it any wonder that disease finds in their systems a hotbed that raises our regular rate of mortality beyond that of any other civilized city? Is it any wonder they are soured against a social system that makes them its victims, and that they howl for communism or any other ism that promises a change? Plundered to a dread extent in rent for even the wretched homes they have, is it strange that they take to vile food and vile stimulants because they are cheap, and that murder and all other violence follows?

No city can be safe in whose prosperity the mass of the people have not some share; and a city that grows great and rich and splendid, and permits its laboring population to be oppressed and driven to the wall in proportion to its accumulation of wealth, builds its future over worse than volcanic fires. Out of the tenement houses of this city, if we permit them to remain as they are, will come an enemy with which we shall not be able to cope. Therefore we deem the labor taken up by the gentlemen of the Tenement House Committee of Nine as one of very great importance and as not entered upon an hour too soon. It is well to reform our politics, to put drones and thieves out of office, to decide in their time all the important issues of the hour as they come up; but unless we reform and effectually remedy this tenement house evil, all else that we may do in reform in this city will be done, in great degree, in vain; while, if we really reform the tenement houses, we shall strike an effective blow at the seeds of almost every evil in the body politic. The root of the Tammany Hall system is in the tenement houses, and so is the root of every other evil of which that is either the type or the source. People who have the moral stamina to compel probity in office are overweighted in our political schemes by populations systematically demoralized, and the result is immunity for rogues in office.

In another column will be found the report of this important committee. They have considered the subject as to the present tenement houses and what it is possible to do with them by the enforcement of the observance of a sanitary code, as to the construction of tenements on new and improved systems, and as to the relation of the subject to rapid transit, the immediate force of which relation, it strikes us, they do not perceive. Their direct and important recommendation is the solution of the trouble with capital—the formation of joint stock companies for the erection of suitable houses for the people who now live in the crowded and lathsome caverns of the vile neighborhoods. Every one of the points they touch in this scheme is good, but some are better than others. In the formation of companies with capital to construct dwellings on a new plan and on the chances opened for such a scheme by the effects of rapid transit lie the great and immediately important facts. Tenement house property pays. As it is managed under the present evil system it pays extravagantly—two or three times as much as good property. In a real estate sale the other day a piece of tenement house property in Forsyth street was sold for fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars, and the actual annual income of the property from rent is two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, or seventeen per cent. Now, on good residences people are satisfied if they get six per cent. Moreover, the fact that eighty million dollars have been invested in this property within ten years shows the opinion of capitalists—which is instructive. But an income like this is on houses managed as they are; but even well managed and with some consideration for tenants the return would also be very great.

Here, therefore, is the main fact in the case. Capital is invited to help in circumstances where it may directly benefit itself and have an advantage besides that it gains by the general improvement in the condition of the people. Dividends are limited to five per cent in the association which the committee of nine proposes to form; but that association—an excellent project—is not alone to reform this evil. As a pioneer, showing what may be done, it is likely to be very useful; for capital seldom makes discoveries of its own and is always timid. Capital was the last of all elements to believe in rapid transit as a financial adventure, and capital does not now know and cannot comprehend that the open spaces on the upper part of this island are rich places—big Bonanzas—to be made immensely profitable by the removal to them of the rent paying masses that swarm in the thickly populated parts of the city. How that is to be done the association proposed by the committee of nine will doubtless show; and as a guide to the judicious investment of capital in that way it will probably do more toward overcoming the trouble than it will by its direct efforts. For, of course, the desire of men to enrich themselves and to invest their money profitably is one that must be taken into account in a movement of this sort, and the difficulty of the prob-

lem will be ended the moment it is demonstrated that such an investment as is proposed is a good one.

Fields which but a short time ago were given up to the uses of market gardeners are now as accessible from down town as the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway. Every man who lives in the Eleventh or Seventeenth ward and works in the lower part of the city can now go from his labor to the far upper part of the city more easily than a year ago he could go to his present home. Now, if this man can get his rent so much cheaper that the difference will pay the car fare, and can get an apartment twice as good in a house constructed on a well conducted system, he will go up town; and we believe that the real difficulty will be to build houses fast enough when the movement is once fairly started. That is what rapid transit has done in the solution of this tenement problem.

Projects for the reform of the tenements already in existence throughout the city will appear in a new light if well constructed houses are once furnished in other places, for the chance opened to the people to go elsewhere and their going elsewhere to any great extent will itself sufficiently reform the old tenements. Without this the action proposed by the committee would be hopeless, and with it it will be hardly necessary. Legislation cannot change the habits of the people or the nature of the landlords, and if one could frame legislation which promised such results it could not be enforced. Our Board of Health is a useless machine for purposes like this. But when the downtown tenement population is thinned out by the movement of the people to good houses the landlords themselves will do all that is necessary in their desire to get tenants. Then the enforcement of a sanitary code might become practical, and the Board of Health could keep a useful registry of houses whose landlords acted on the law and houses where they did the contrary, and it would be an excellent piece of legislation to provide that no landlord could collect rent for a house in which the code was not observed, and that the tenant could recover rent paid in advance in such a house, the registry on the books of the Board of Health to be the evidence as to this fact.

## England Does Not Want the Zulu Country.

Although it was announced only a few days ago that the British government would not supersede Lord Chelmsford in his South African command, the name of an officer said to have been appointed to succeed him is given in to-day's telegrams from London. But then the accuracy of this report is open to doubt. Its source is the Central News Agency, which is one of the companies that supply the English provincial papers with daily instalments of London facts and rumors. As the London Globe discredits the report it is safe to take it with a good deal of salt on this side the Atlantic. Perhaps Lord Chelmsford will be able to carry on the war very well within the limits to which the government has suddenly determined to confine it. By the statement of the Colonial Secretary it appears that England has magnanimously made up her mind not to annex the Zulu country just now. Doubtless Cetewayo will be glad to hear this, because it may be painful to a person of his sensibility to be compelled to repeat from time to time such slaughter as that practised at the expense of the Twenty-fourth regiment, and if the British government had persisted in its programme for the disestablishment of his sovereignty such an obligation would have been forced upon him. He therefore ought to be rejoiced that England gives up her terrible programme of conquest.

## An Important Bill.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by Dr. Hayes to facilitate the construction of a railroad tunnel under the Hudson River has been amended in accordance with the Herald's suggestions and will be considered during the week. In the form in which it is now reported it is a desirable measure. It will be a decided advantage to commerce if the important trunk railroads now terminating in Jersey City can be brought over to New York by means of a tunnel, and as the bill before the Legislature now conforms to the constitution and seems to be confined to the objects expressed in the title, it should receive general support. Such a law will, indeed, be necessary if the proposed improvement is to be carried out, as it authorizes such tunneling and excavation as will be required for the completion of a depot on this side of the river and for connections with other lines. Of course such a law cannot be too carefully guarded, and its importance to the interests of New York induced the objections we urged to the bill in its original form.

## The Basuto Revolt.

A fire has been kindled in the rear of the British army operating against the Zulus by the revolt of the powerful tribe of Basutos, who waged war was known as the Caffre war of 1847. A general distrust of the natives along the east coast of Africa has prompted the British to attempt a disarmament of the tribes, and this has aroused the latter to a resistance which may render necessary the reconquest, if that is possible, of an immense territory at a fearful cost. The revolt of the Basuto chief is a step which he would not take without the assured support of his people. Although slavery is nominally non-existent in South Africa the condition of the natives in the settled sections has been little better than one of absolute servitude, and the reckoning day seems to have come. With a powerful hostile force flanking and in rear of the British line of operations the advance into Zululand must be suspended and a dangerous change of front made to meet a new peril nearer home. Perhaps the republicans of the annexed Transvaal may now see their opportunity to recover their lost independence, and the tide of war that flowed northward may ebb again, leaving hopes of conquest high and dry on the ridges and plains of Natal and Kaffraria.

## Pere Hyacinthe's New Enterprise.

The prominence which M. Loyson, better known as Pere Hyacinthe, has, by several means, obtained in the religious world causes considerable importance to attach to his movements. We are glad, therefore, to lay before our readers the substance of a deeply interesting conversation which lately occurred between the eloquent preacher and a representative of the Herald. The utterances reported in this letter are, beyond doubt, the most important that the would-be reformer has ever spoken outside of the pulpit, for they not only define clearly his personal belief on matters of faith and rule, but they outline the work which he hopes to accomplish inside the Catholic Church. It will be seen by his remarks that he refuses to consider himself anything denominationally but a Catholic, although he claims fellowship with and for all believers in the teachings of Jesus. He denies even that the modification of the Catholic faith which urges can be schismatic; but holds, rather, that all believers in the gospels and primitive apostolic teachings are by faith Catholics, no matter what they may call themselves. Episcopacy he regards merely as a method of church government, but one of incalculable value, the lack of conformity to which is the principal error of many Protestant denominations with whose actual beliefs he is in sympathy. What the result of his special Church work may finally become is, of course, impossible to predict. He professes, and doubtless with perfect honesty, to abhor revolution as intensely as he longs for reform; but so did Luther, Wesley and others whose work led to the establishment of new denominations. At Paris he will naturally attract many members of that intelligent class peculiar to great intellectual centres which closely criticises all systems, yet clings to the essence of religion. To gather and hold these will be a work of no small magnitude and service to the religious world, but beyond this the results are not yet foreshadowed. Whatever may be the end, however, the movement will be followed by intelligent men with that close interest which is inspired by whatever may be done by a man so honest, earnest and able.

## Women's Rights—And Lefts.

As ladies are now admitted to practice at the Bar, as they have a recognized position in the medical profession and occupy pulpits, we can see no good reason why they should be excluded from that most popular and profitable of all callings at the present moment—pedestrianism. It is a pleasant thought to follow up the recent great international match at Gilmore's Garden, which set all the people crazy, by an equally interesting trial of speed and endurance among females of all nations, and the six days' contest for lady walkers which is to commence at the same place on Thursday next, if won by an American, will be some compensation for the return of the Astley belt to England. It will, of course, be an interesting sight to see a number of female pedestrians on the everlasting tramp, and if their feet prove as nimble as ladies' tongues are reputed to be the time made may not be so inferior to the Astley contest after all. It may be as well to suggest that at least two of the prominent features of the Astley match may acceptably be omitted from the performance—namely, cigar smoking and Captain Williams' club. The ladies ought to be able to get along without these, and the six days' exercise may do them good. At all events it will keep them out of mischief, and as there are likely to be a number of entries this is of some advantage. Some persons will doubtless think that it would be well if females were more given to pedestrianism than they are. No one would object if a six days' or a six months' walk should be undertaken by Mrs. Tom-Riddle in a direction that would keep the back of her eccentric garments turned toward New York, and Senator Cameron would no doubt be delighted if "the Widow Oliver" had started months ago on a tramp to South America.

## The Water Question in New York.

Like Banquo's ghost, the water supply question in New York cannot be laid. Either by the frequent complaints from suffering taxpayers, who are annually called on to pay for what they do not get, or the spells of the sorcerers who wish to entangle the city in an additional large expenditure for building new reservoirs and aqueducts, the spectre "water famine" is regularly called up. What astonishes the patient public most is the irregularity with which the present supply is made to fail in certain districts, for there are brief periods during which something like a passable dribble of Croton water is received. If the present aqueduct is carrying water to its utmost capacity and the consumption is daily increasing, as we are told, how does it happen that we have the alternations of total loss and feeble flow of water in up town districts that make the preparation of the resident taxpayer's daily meals one of the great problems of existence? If the managers of the supply are manipulating it for the purpose of forcing their particular policy regarding its increase on the city a great injustice is being done to certain districts which bear their proportionate share of taxation to maintain the Croton Water Department. The supply being too small for the city it should be as fairly distributed as possible, and the engineering talent of the Department of Public Works should be directed to this end. Of course it saves a great deal of trouble to let matters drift along with the certainty that sooner or later something will have to be done to meet an increasing danger to the city's health. Then, it is to be supposed, the official plans would be proposed at what Von Moltke has termed "the psychological moment," and in sheer desperation the people would consent to the expenditure of twenty millions on a new aqueduct. Let us try to avoid this by having the official plans now, with the estimates and the statistics. We can criticize and discuss them better at present than under the pressure of a dreadful necessity. Besides, we can have many

other plans, estimates and statistics and the engineering talent of a great and intelligent community to guide us to a solution of the problem.

## Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Policemen's clubs in general and Captain Williams' in particular being just now topics of public interest Mr. Thompson will give a practical demonstration of how the knights of the club revel in this exercise. London street experience will be given by Mr. Fitzwilliam, and the Sabbath question will be discussed by Dr. King. How many shattered ideals lie along the pathway of every man's life perhaps can never be counted, but Mr. Davis has a few in his mind which he will present to-day. Christian unity is the dream of many Christians who forget that there is an impossible as well as a possible theory of such unity. Mr. Kramer will make known the terms of the latter. The patriot graves of Ireland will be eulogized by Mr. Hunt; the dread of future war will be considered by Mr. Hull in its relations to the omnipotence of faith; the influence of companionship upon character will be shown by Mr. Newton, and the difference between laying up treasure on earth and in heaven by Mr. Seward. Dr. Newman will bring to light some of the lost empires of the world and their buried cities, beginning with Alexander and his empire. The man of the wonderful prayer will be introduced by Dr. Rogers, and certain facts about Indian missions will be given by Bishop Hare, while Dr. Rylance points out the importance of building moral character upon rock rather than on sand foundations. Mr. W. N. Searles has some thoughts on marriage which he will make known; Mr. Sweetser some on the interpreting power of love, Mr. Howell on the divine call, and Mr. Richmond on the hope of childhood, which they will present to-day. The young man who made a great refusal of salvation will be held up as a warning by Mr. Lloyd; the message to the Church at Ephesus will be delivered to the Church at Harlem; the freedom, wealth and beauty of salvation will be portrayed by Mr. J. E. Searles, and a change of heart will be demanded by Mr. Pullman from the lying spirits of life. Mr. Martyn will prove that the sin which kills may save, and Dr. Tyng, Jr., will demonstrate that sin can be put away by Christ. Carpet warriors in the temperance crusade will be handled without gloves by Mr. Evans, the blind will receive sight through Mr. Hepworth's truth, and the convicted soul will reply to the truth through Mr. Moment.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Is he the Simon pure? Murphy will lecture in Colorado. There are free lunches at free lunches. In San Francisco half dollars are at two per cent discount. Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House. Senator Ambrose E. Durnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Buffalo Express thinks that ex-Secretary Cameron's defence should be emotional insanity. In California cold weather is called a polar wave, but hot weather is spoken of as the banana line. G. A. Phillips, an American, residing in St. Thomas has been appointed Venezuelan Consul at New York. A French journal calls the American visitor to Paris a "pouter bug." True; many an American went to Paris green. Some men cannot smoke a five cent cigar without striking ten cents' worth of matches. It is thus with not a few statements. The fashion for ladies' hair has not changed this spring. They will continue to wear interrogation marks on their foreheads. If Grant and Tilden are nominated the Springfield Republican wants a new third party—seemingly a negative or skin-milk party. Straw is used for many purposes, and now a factory has been started to make palls of straw. The proprietor will probably have the straw ball. A Missouri railway brakeman has just learned that he is heir to a large fortune in Ireland, and that he may have a title. He shall be called Sir Michael. Mr. John D. Philbrick, Director General of Education in Massachusetts, has been made an honorary D. C. L. of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Kansas City, Mo., just over the river from Kansas, wishes the State line fixed so that she may be in Kansas, and St. Louis talks of going over into Illinois. A Southern contemporary in an obituary of a prominent citizen speaks of "the disappearance of a familiar landmark." He must always have been leaning up against a post. Angell, the Chicago defaulter, is keeping the books of the general office in the prison at Joliet. He is said to be very modest, and it is thought that if his behavior is good the Governor may pardon him, and that he may be Joliet.

## AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT. As might have been expected, the concert given last evening at Steinway Hall under the auspices of Mr. Ch. Fritsch was one that in every way illustrated his admirable taste as an artist and his general popularity in musical circles. We have in our midst few better tenors, and if the audience did not fill the house the default must be ascribed to the bad weather. The programme arranged for the occasion was as follows:—Duet, from "The Lily of Killarney," Messrs. Fritsch and Stoddard; violin solo, fantasie, "Mazurka," Mr. L. C. Kapp; tenor solo, "Der Wundsch," Mr. Ch. Fritsch; soprano solo, "Valse" cavatine, Robert, Mrs. Ingeborg Brown; sextet, "Lencia," Mrs. Brown, Miss Urich, Messrs. Stoddard, Prehn, Berns and Fritsch; introduction and rondo, in B minor, for two pianos, Messrs. C. Walter and E. Agromonte; piano solo, a style "Frühlingsgruss," F. Polonaise Brillante, Mme. L. Groesbeck Heim; duet, "Ah me paria," Carmen, Mrs. Ingeborg Brown and Mr. Fritsch; "Un ballo in Maschera," Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Knox and Messrs. Stoddard, Prehn and Fritsch. Mr. Franz Hummel at short notice kindly took the place of Mr. S. B. Mills, who had been announced, and in his ardent manner gave the audience a charming rendition of two of the melodies of Chopin, the nocturne and polonaise, with an encore. Mrs. Ingeborg Brown was in excellent voice, and both in the solo and duet, the last with Mr. Fritsch, deservedly won the applause that followed. Miss Heine sang in the place of Mrs. Knox. The admirable voice of Mr. Stoddard has rarely been heard to greater advantage, and Mme. Heim, by her performance on the piano, placed herself among our most cherished local artists. Artistically the concert was a great success.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Lotia is playing La Cigale in Milwaukee. Modjeska is due this week at Haverly's Theatre, Chicago. Brignoli is making a tour of the cities in Ireland and Scotland. "La Traviata" is announced at the Academy of Music for to-morrow night. "Pinafore" in German is to be done at the Germania Theatre this week. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe has dramatized a novel entitled "The Loveworth Case." Mr. Frank Mayo begins an engagement in "Davy Crockett" at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. Mr. Owen Fawcett will play in "Engaged" in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago and other Western cities. Miss Adelaide Phillips is confined to her bed in the

house of a friend in this city by a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Adelaide Lennox gives another of her readings from popular authors this afternoon at Brewster Hall.

Mr. Joseph Tooker has returned to the city and is once more the business manager of Booth's Theatre.

"The Little Duke" has proved such a success that it will be kept on the stage at Booth's throughout the week.

Mr. Frederick Paulding commences a starring tour on Easter Monday, and will play Shakespearean characters.

The Admiral, with "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," is still walking the deck of H. M. S. Pinafore at the Standard.

The "Pinafore" burlesque at Tony Pastor's, in connection with other entertainments, is filling his pretty Broadway place nightly.

At the Union Square Theatre "The Banker's Daughter" apparently holds a lease until summer. The house is always full and the interest unabated.

The "Scrap of Paper" still continues to be the feature at Wallack's. It is one of the most amusing comedies that has been witnessed there for a long time.

The Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening the attraction will be a new comic opera, entitled "The Masked Ball." The music is described as bright and sparkling.

The San Francisco Minstrels enter on their seventh week of "His Mad Sow Pinafore," a laughable burlesque. They present, besides, their usual attractions.

"The Mulligan Guard Ball," at the Theatre Comique, gives the management all they want to do in the way of supplying seats. It has made for them a small fortune.

Among the artists who will sing at the concert at the Broadway Theatre this evening are Miss Clara Louise Graff, Miss M. E. Beere, J. Graff, Signor Mercati and A. S. Carington.

"Red Riding Hood," at the Aquarium, in connection with the Kentucky and Colorado horses, has proved so successful that the management will continue the exhibition until further notice.

The sixth public rehearsal of the Symphony Society of New York, Dr. L. Damsroch conductor, will take place on Thursday afternoon at Steinway Hall. Wagner and Beethoven are to be represented.

A vocal and instrumental concert, in which more than a hundred musicians will take part, is announced to take place in Hoboken on Monday, March 31. The oratorio "Arminius" is to be given.

"Thru the Dark," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will hold the boards until "Whims" is ready for presentation. The latter has been played in the West to large and enthusiastic audiences, and is said to be very attractive.

At Niblo's Garden the "Black Crook," with its beautiful scenery, transformations, and appointments has become the great attraction down town. The spectacle is superbly presented and bids fair to have a long run.

Manager Abbey will open Booth's Theatre with Aimee and a new opera bouffe troupe on the 12th of April. On the 14th of April he opens the Boston Park Theatre with Lotta and her company, and on the 16th produces a new play here.

The fourth soiree of chamber music will be given by the Philharmonic Club in Chickering Hall Tuesday evening, April 1, 1879. On this occasion they will have the assistance of Miss Ilma de Murska, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. John Hill.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give a series of afternoon recitals from modern and classical dramas, with orchestral accompaniment, at Chickering Hall, commencing on Thursday, the 27th of March. His first recitation will be "The Van Winkle."

Horatius Wilhelm will make his last appearance in symphony concerts at Chickering Hall on the afternoon of April 10 and the evening of April 12. On these occasions Mr. Wilhelm will play the great concerto written expressly for him by Anton Rubinstein.

The twentieth de Murska concert is announced at the Grand Opera House this evening. Signora Adeline Pascalis will make her first appearance in New York. The programme embraces the names of de Murska, Tagliapietra, Rosetti, Markstein Kapp, Messrs. John Hill and Colby.

The Count Joannes will put in an appearance at the St. James Theatre to-morrow evening in the character of Lord Dundreary. His peculiar antagonism to Mr. Sothorn and his still more peculiar methods in the face of an audience are likely to make the performance unusually jolly.

A concert will be given this evening at Booth's Theatre, the programme of which comprises Professor D'Amica's grand orchestra, Mme. Teresa Cameron, pianiste; Miss Gertrude Franklin, soprano; Mr. Edouard Romigny, the eminent violin virtuoso, and F. Dulcken, accompanist.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Hermann Carri give their fourth soiree musicale in their second series at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. They will be assisted by Miss Margareta Plate, a mezzo-soprano (her first appearance); Mr. Emil Senger, basso; Mr. M. Von Golda, viola, and Mr. H. Schroeder, violoncellist. The programme is classical and attractive.

Marion Talbot is the *non de plume* of a society lady who will make her debut in recitations at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, March 29. Those who have heard her in private speak in the highest terms of her talent.

Her recitations will be interspersed with musical selections by Miss Maud Morgan, harpist; Mr. George Morgan, organist, and Signor Ferranti.

The sensation at the Bowery during the coming week will be "Custer and His Avengers." The play is founded on incidents in the career of the dead hero, and although performed some three years ago at this theatre has been reconstructed, and will be put on the stage with new scenery and a well selected cast, who will support Mr. W. J. Fleming, who undertakes the leading character.

The play of "Engaged," at the Park Theatre, has proved to be one of the dramatic successes of the season. It is replete with amusing situations and is admirably performed by an excellent company. It will be followed some time in April by W. S. Gilbert's beautiful comedy, "The Palace of Truth," for which expensive and elaborate preparations, in connection with scenery and dress, are already being made.

The "Church Choir" Pinafore Company at the Broadway Theatre has become the musical sensation of the city. On Friday night Ole Bull and Colonel Mapleson occupied boxes and made no secret of their appreciation of the fresh and beautiful voices in both the soli and chorus. The company consists of members of several church choirs in Philadelphia, and they sing with a taste, correctness and fervor that is almost faultless. Their performance is decidedly enjoyable, and they fill the house nightly.

Those two mites of humanity, the Midgets, have been drawing large audiences at the Masonic Temple for the past six weeks. The management have, therefore, determined to prolong their stay in this city. Both Miss Lucia Zalai and General Mite are possessed of all the necessary qualifications to please visitors fully satisfied. The young lady has all the action and grace of a woman, while the General is not only intelligent and bright, but particularly clever in many ways. Both are perfect in form and feature. Their hours of reception are from two to half-past four and from seven to nine P. M. every day.

Notwithstanding the rain a fashionable audience attended the performance of "I Puritani" at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. Owing to a sudden attack of hoarseness Mme. Gerster was unable to finish her role, but with commendable promptitude Colonel Mapleson produced Mme. Travia Rose, who personated the last two acts of "Trois-tore," in conjunction with Signora Campanini, dearest and Mme. Labache. The audience appreciated the change good naturedly, and the artists were warmly applauded. Dr. Gardini informed a Herald reporter that Mme. Gerster was but slightly indisposed. She was somewhat fatigued, he said, from singing too often during the past week, and, in addition, her throat was somewhat inflamed, so that she was unable to reach her higher notes without danger. She had hoped her voice would grow stronger as the opera proceeded, but was unable to face the "polacca." As she did not feel any better at the close of the act it was determined to relieve her by substituting another opera. He said there was no doubt but that a day or two of rest would enable her to appear again.